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# The Nomenclature of Cultivated Japanese Flowering Cherries (*Prunus*): The Sato-zakura Group



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Agricultural  
Research  
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National  
Arboretum  
Contribution  
Number 5



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## Abstract

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Japanese flowering cherries are grown all over the temperate world. Wherever they occur, nomenclature problems exist. Before any serious taxonomical study of this complex plant group can be made, a solution to these problems is necessary. This publication offers a logical way to solve them. For the first time, it brings existing names used for Japanese flowering cherries into conformity with the "International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants—1980" and separates selections of cultivated origin from all other botanical taxa of *Prunus*. Further, it provides a means for naming future Japanese flowering cherry introductions of unknown or confused origins so that their status in horticultural nomenclature is clearly established.

**KEYWORDS:** Cherry blossoms, flowering cherries, Japanese flowering cherries, oriental flowering cherries, ornamental cherries, *Prunus donarium*, *Prunus lannesiana*, *Prunus* Sato-zakura group, *Prunus serrulata*, Sakura, Sato-zakura, Yama-zakura, zakura.

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By Roland M. Jefferson and  
Kay Kazue Wain



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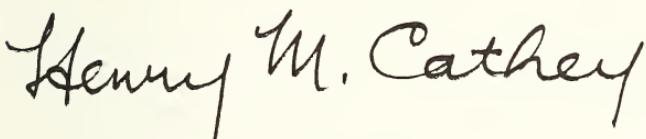


## Foreword

*Prunus* comprises 400 species growing naturally in the Northern Hemisphere. It is the genus in which all of our stone fruits are found—almonds, apricots, cherries, nectarines, peaches, and plums. The obvious benefit from all these trees is the edible fruit that turns up on our tables in pies, preserves, beverages, or in a fruit bowl. The assumption of fruiting also means that all *Prunus* species are flowering trees. The most spectacular flowering tree is the CHERRY. No other tree has received the worldwide acclaim that has been heaped on its delicate white-to-pink flowers.

Cherries are found growing in Europe, North America, and Asia. The Japanese flowering cherries have a long history of collection, propagation, and culture on their isolated islands. The Japanese language—spoken or visually presented—further compounds the communication problems with English-speaking gardeners. There is, thus, much confusion as to what is the correct name to use in light of current taxonomic views.

This publication on “Sato-zakura” (village cherries) is one of many endeavors by Roland M. Jefferson to document and organize the world literature and to assemble living collections of flowering cherry germplasm at the U.S. National Arboretum. Jefferson’s efforts with the very capable assistance of Kay Kazue Wain, coauthor of this monograph, add to a legacy, worthy of the centuries, that Japanese cherries have made each spring so beautiful.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Henry M. Cathey".

HENRY M. CATHEY, DIRECTOR  
U.S. National Arboretum



## Acknowledgments

We acknowledge our sincere appreciation to Theodore R. Dudley, research botanist, Frank S. Santamour, Jr., research geneticist, and other U.S. National Arboretum staff members whose informative input, critique, and encouragement aided in solving many of the problems that developed during the preparation of this publication.

We also thank the following persons for assisting us in locating many of the extremely rare references that were vitally needed to complete this monograph: Thaddeus Ohta, reference librarian, Japanese Section, Asian Division, U.S. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.; William J. Dress, professor emeritus, and Peter A. Hyypio, curator, both with the Bailey Hortorium, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.; and Stephen A. Spongberg, horticultural taxonomist, The Arnold Arboretum, Cambridge, Mass.

In addition, we are greatly indebted to Andrea DuBois Scarborough of the U.S. National Arboretum for providing critical comments and assistance during the preparation of this publication.

Finally, we pay tribute to all past botanists and nonbotanists whose knowledge of Japanese flowering cherries became the basis of our research.

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Cover: A reproduction of *Prunus* (Sato-zakura group) cv. Fugenzō from Ihe Itō, "Zōho Kadan Taizen" (1813). (Translation of Japanese is Fugenzō sakura.)

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# The Nomenclature of Cultivated Japanese Flowering Cherries (*Prunus*): The Sato-zakura Group

by Roland M. Jefferson and Kay Kazue Wain<sup>1</sup>

## Introduction

### Nomenclature Problems

To anyone attempting a detailed literature study of Japanese flowering cherries, it becomes quickly evident that serious nomenclature problems exist. Two of the best known selections of Japanese flowering cherries in the United States are often referred to as *Prunus serrulata* Lindley cv. Amanogawa and cv. Fugenzo. For many years these cultivar names have occurred in numerous lists of ornamental cherry collections, popular and scientific articles, and nursery catalogs published in the United States and Europe. Yet, in notable Japanese references, such as Sano (1961) and Ohwi and Ohta (1973), the selection known as *P. serrulata* cv. Amanogawa in the United States and Europe is cited as *P. lannesiana* Wilson cv. Erecta, and *P. serrulata* cv. Fugenzo is referred to as *P. lannesiana* cv. Fugenzo.

The Latin epithet *erecta* (a synonym of cv. Amanogawa) was first used in Japan as a *forma* by Miyoshi (1916) in a comprehensive effort to bring the nomenclature for all cultivated types of Japanese flowering cherries into conformity with the "International Code of Botanical Nomenclature" of the time. He erected 67 new Latin names and botanical ranks for existing Japanese flowering cherries that today are clearly designated as cultivars.

To further add to the confused state of the nomenclature, some European horticultural listings show cv. Amanogawa and cv. Fugenzo as "*P. cerasus* Amanogawa" and "*P. avium* flore pleno Fugenzo," respectively. Although the error of using *P. cerasus* L. and *P. avium* (L.) L., both valid European cherry species names, as specific epithets for cultivated selections of Japanese flowering cherries is obvious to plant taxonomists, this misapplication vividly illustrates the nomenclature problems. Because of their unknown origin, cv. Amanogawa and cv. Fugenzo cannot be classified as pertaining botanically to any Japanese or European species. There can be little doubt that many botanists of the early 20th century questioned the validity of assigning botanical species epithets in an attempt to classify cultivated selections of the Japanese flowering

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cherries. Wilson (1916) demonstrated concern in the introduction to his book "The Cherries of Japan" when he wrote:

"I am in the fortunate position of having seen the types or cotypes of all the new species of Japanese cherries proposed by Koehne, and I share Koidzumi's view that not one of them is valid. I have had the pleasure of studying some species of cherries in the field with Mr. Koidzumi and am indebted to him for authentic material of all his species and varieties. I differ from him widely in the acceptance of the rank to which some of his species and varieties are entitled. Nevertheless, Koidzumi's estimate of eleven Japanese species of the subgenus *Cerasus* and mine of ten species are nearly the same.

"My investigations in Japan show that five species of cherry produce forms with double flowers, but that nearly all the double-flowered cherries of Japanese gardens are derived from *P. serrulata* Lindley and *P. lannesiana* Wilson. Some of these cherries are somewhat intermediate in appearance and it is possible that hybrids exist between these species. There is no actual evidence for or against the theory, but I incline to the belief that the double-flowered cherries have arisen as sports from the parent species and have been perpetuated by the vegetative propagation by the Japanese."

### Clarification Attempts

Since the early 1900's, several botanists and horticulturists in Japan, Europe, and the United States have attempted to bring taxonomic order to the confused nomenclature of cultivated Japanese flowering cherries. Most noteworthy among them are Veitch, "Hortus Veitchii" (1906); Koehne, "Die in Deutschland Eingeführten Japanischen Zierkirschen in Mitteilungen des Deutschen Dendrologischen Gesellschaft" (1909); Koidzumi, "Conspectus Rosacearum Japonicarum" (1913); Miyoshi, "Japanische Bergkirschen ihre Wildformen und Kulturrassen" (1916); Wilson, "The Cherries of Japan" (1916); Miyoshi, "Ōka gaisetsu" (1921); Russell, "The Oriental Flowering Cherries" (1934); Ingram, "Ornamental Cherries" (1948); Hara, in Ishii's "Engei Daijiten" (1950); Sano, "Sakura" (1961); Makino, "Makino's New Illustrated Flora of Japan" (1963); Ohwi and Ohta, "Flowering Cherries of Japan" (1973); Honda and Hayashi, "Nihon no sakura" (1974); and Gashū, "Sekai no nihonzakura" (1976).

Four *Prunus* species were designated by these authors when clarifying the confused taxonomic status of Japanese flowering cherries. The species cited were *P. donarium* Siebold (Koidzumi, 1913; Makino, 1963); *P. lannesiana* Wilson (Wilson, 1916; Hara, 1950; Sano, 1961; Ohwi and Ohta, 1973; Honda and Hayashi,

1974); *P. pseudocerasus* Lindley (Veitch, 1906); and *P. serrulata* Lindley (Miyoshi, 1916; Russell, 1934; Ingram, 1948); and *P. lannesiana* and *P. serrulata* (Wilson, 1916; Gashū, 1976).

## Wild and Cultivated Taxa

Clearly the taxonomic assignment of cultivar names to wild Japanese species is not appropriate and only added more confusion. In this publication, only cultivated selections are discussed. However, several species of cherries are indigenous to Japan or have become naturalized after escaping from early cultivation. These species can be found throughout most of Japan under appropriate growing conditions. Rehder (1958) listed 14 such species: *P. apetala* (Siebold & Zuccarini) Franchet & Savatier; *P. buergeriana* Miquel; *P. campanulata* Maximowicz; *P. grayana* Maximowicz; *P. incisa* Thunberg; *P. maximowiczii* Ruprecht; *P. nipponica* Matsumura; *P. padus* L.; *P. sargentii* Rehder; *P. serrulata* Lindley; *P. sieboldii* (Carriere) Wittmak; *P. ssiori* F. Schmidt; *P. subhirtella* Miquel; and *P. yedoensis* Matsumura.

Some of these species and others introduced from various parts of the Orient hybridized naturally during the early horticultural development of Japan and produced many of the cherry cultivars in cultivation throughout the world today. Different cherry selections resulted from natural hybridization of these species, and vast areas in many parts of Japan became covered with seedling cherries when species and hybrids escaped from cultivation.

Many of the cherries that escaped from cultivation in Japan are progeny of species planted in mountainous areas for the horticultural interest of "cherry viewing" that started over 1200 years ago (Gashū, 1976). Although several references are made to "cherry viewing" in Japanese chronicles as far back as 720 A.D. and to cherries being planted in Japanese gardens before 794, there is no proof that any of these cultivated selections are grown today. Between 1600 and 1867, Japanese gardeners made selections from many different cultivated and wild variants with varying degrees of ornamental merit. During the 17th through the 19th centuries, many selections of Japanese flowering cherries were described in garden books and records. Mizuno (1681 and 1716) in "Kadan kōmoku" listed 40 cultivated selections of cherries that were possibly under cultivation at that time. Of those listed, the cultivars Ariake, Edozakura, Fugenzō, Hizakura, Hōrinji, Itokukuri, Kirigayatsu, Kirin, Sekiyama, Shōjō, Toranoo, Washinoo, and Yōkihi are still grown today.

The Japanese established two terms to differentiate the wild cherries from those of cultivated or garden origin. They were "Yama-zakura" (mountain cherries) for wild plants and

“Sato-zakura” (village cherries) for the cultivated selections. Miyoshi (1916 and 1921) stated that the time of origin for “Sato-zakura” selections is uncertain. Honda and Hayashi (1974) further wrote that the origin of at least 150 Sato-zakura cultivars was thought to date between 794 and 1192, when many cherry trees were planted in gardens. Even though “Yama-zakura” and “Sato-zakura” are ancient vernacular names for wild and cultivated Japanese cherries, respectively, they are still used in Japan today to separate these two distinct groups.

The term “Sato-zakura” is also used appropriately in England for cultivated Japanese flowering cherries. In addition to the Japanese authors Miyoshi (1916) and Honda and Hayashi (1974), the British authors Ingram (1948), Hillier and Sons (1974), and Bean (1976) used this term to separate cultivars of Japanese flowering cherries from wild species. The term “Sato-zakura,” therefore, is established in Japanese and European literature and clearly distinguishes the cultivated selections of cultivars of known and unknown origins from wild taxa of valid specific botanical rank.

### **The Sato-zakura Group**

Since the origin of cherries known in Japan as Sato-zakura is confusing because of uncertain parentage, alliance to species such as *P. donarium*, *P. lannesiana*, and *P. serrulata* is not valid. Fortunately the Cultivated Code (“International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants—1980”) does provide for establishing a group name to include all cultivated selections of Japanese flowering cherries with uncertain specific origins. Our choice for a collective name to include these cherries with confused and uncertain specific parentage is proposed as “The Sato-zakura Group.” The use of this collective name complies with the Cultivated Code and is a logical mechanism for grouping conveniently together all Japanese flowering cherries of uncertain origin. The term “Sato-zakura group” has no taxonomic or other botanical significance and should only be used as a collective name to indicate Japanese cherry cultivars of uncertain parentage.

### **Objectives**

Although nomenclature problems have existed for Japanese flowering cherries for many years, there is no reason for this situation to continue with the guidance of the 1980 Cultivated Code. Therefore, as a means of organizing the nomenclature of cultivated Japanese flowering cherries of uncertain origin, but not taxonomically classifying them, this publication presents two objectives.

- (1) To introduce the collective name “Sato-zakura group” as a

term to be used for logically grouping together historically the noteworthy Japanese flowering cherry selections of unknown parentage.

(2) To establish the chronological priority for reusing romanized fancy names for Japanese flowering cherries that were discarded by Miyoshi and other authors during the early 20th century when they erected new replacement Latin names and botanical ranks.

By placing Japanese flowering cherries together under the collective name "Sato-zakura group" without species designations, these plants will be clearly set apart for the first time from all other botanical taxa of *Prunus*. In doing this, the *Prunus* species, which were once confusingly misapplied to classify these cherries, will no longer have to be considered. *P.* (Sato-zakura group) cv. Amanogawa and *P.* (Sato-zakura group) cv. Fugenzo illustrate the proper use of this collective name as defined in article 18 of the 1980 Cultivated Code.

# Cultivated Code for Nomenclature

## Clarification and Explanatory Notes for

### Cultivar List

(1) Botanical names used in this report follow the rules and recommendations of the "International Code of Botanical Nomenclature—1978" (Botanical Code). The nomenclature for cultivated plants conforms to the "International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants—1980" (Cultivated Code). Both codes are published by the International Bureau for Plant Taxonomy and Nomenclature of the International Association for Plant Taxonomy, Utrecht, the Netherlands.

(2) The use of the Sato-zakura group as a collective name to include all cultivars of Japanese flowering cherries that evolved over many centuries from natural hybridization and mutations of various *Prunus* species and cultivated plants in Japan is justified in articles 18-19 of the Cultivated Code.

(3) The publication and use of cultivar names of Japanese flowering cherries concur with articles 33-34 of the Cultivated Code.

(4) All names in the Sato-zakura group validated in this publication are listed in alphabetical order. Valid names and all earliest acceptable dates for their validation in accordance with articles 36-42 of the Cultivated Code appear in **boldface type**.

(5) The priority for reusing romanized fancy names for Japanese flowering cherries to replace the new Latin epithets and botanical ranks erected by Miyoshi and other authors in the early 20th century is established in articles 36-48 of the Cultivated Code.

(6) An asterisk after a valid cultivar name indicates that the Japanese flowering cherry selection is documented by the U.S. National Arboretum as having been in cultivation since 1972.

(7) Latin epithets are retained for cultivar names when by priority they predate any other name. For example, *floribunda* was first established by Miyoshi in 1922 as a *forma*; the synonym *f. juzukakezakura* for cv. *Floribunda* was published for the same plant by Miyoshi in 1927. Accordingly, cv. *Floribunda* must be used.

(8) In preparing this publication, the authors had some difficulty in romanizing or representing Japanese names and terms in English by letters of the Roman alphabet. Typical problems were—

(a) Japanese names in kanji (characters) can be pronounced in more than one way, resulting in different written representations. For example, "sekiyama" may appear in English as "sekizan" or "kanzan"; "taguiarashi" can be represented as "ruiran," "ruiarashi,"

or "taguiran"; and "shirayuki" may be spelled as "shiroyuki," "hakusetsu," "hakuyuki," or "byakusetsu."

(b) Three systems of romanizing are currently used in Japan. The Hebon-shiki, or Hepburn system, is the most widely used inside and outside of Japan. This system has been modified in various ways by different authors. The Kunrei shiki (official system) and the Nihon-shiki (Japanese system) are alternative romanization systems with use confined mainly to Japan. Depending on the system used, romanizing may result in different spellings for the same names and terms. The following examples illustrate differences among the three systems:

Hebon	Kunrei	Nihon
fugenzō	hugenzō	hugenzō
jishu	zishu	disyu
tsutsuji	tutuzi	tutuzi
shirayuki	sirayuki	sirayuki

(c) Japanese and other writers sometimes mix romanizing systems within the same article rather than adhering to any one system. For example, "sirayuki" in the Kunrei system may appear in the same article with "shizuka" in the Hepburn system. Additionally, mixing of systems may occur within a single word. In the word "hatushimo," for example, "tu" is from the Kunrei system and "shi" is from the Hepburn system.

(d) Guidelines prepared by the U.S. Library of Congress (1983) and other libraries for word division when romanizing Japanese, Chinese, and Korean are used primarily for cataloging purposes. Because of their complexity, however, these guidelines are often not used with precision by writers and others outside of library systems. For example, "yamazakura" may be rendered as "yama-zakura" or as "yama zakura," "Yae-sakonno-zakura" may be written as "Yae-sakon-no-zakura" or "Yaesakon-no-zakura," and "Asahiyama" may appear as "Asahi-yama" or "Asahi yama."

Although the use of Kunrei shiki is officially encouraged by the Japanese Government, the decision to use any particular system is largely a writer's choice. After examining the various choices, we settled on the modified Hepburn system as employed by Katsumata in "Kenkyusha's New Japanese-English Dictionary" (1954 and later editions) and also by the U.S. Library of Congress. It is a system most widely used and most easily understood by western readers. Some exceptions are those romanized names and terms that have been established through long use. In these instances, the names and terms have been preserved as they appeared in earlier

publications. Thus we have used “Koidzumi” rather than “Koizumi,” “Ohwi” instead of “Ōi,” “kokesimidsu” rather than “kokeshimizu,” and “sato-zakura” in preference to “satozakura.”

## Cultivars of *Prunus*: The Sato-zakura Group

forma *affinis* = **JŌ-NIOI**

### **AKABANA-MAZAKURA**

Miyoshi (1916) Japanese name: Akabana-mazakura. Syn.: *P. serrulata* f. *multiplex* subf. *rubriflora* Miyoshi (1916).

### **AKEBONO\***

Kaibara, Ekiken (1698); Mikuma, Katen (1803); Shirakawa, Rakuō (1822); Yashiro, Hirokata (1830). Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Akebono. Sano (1970) as Akebono. Syn.: *P. serrulata* f. *lucifera* Miyoshi (1928) and Gashū (1976). (Not *P. yedoensis* Matsum. cv. Akebono introduced by W. B. Clarke of San Jose, Calif.)

f. *albida* = **SHIROTAE**

subf. *albida* = **TANABATA**

f. *albo-rosea* = **FUGENZŌ** and **SHIRO-FUGEN**

The name "albo-rosea" was given to two distinct cherries in the Sato-zakura group by different authors. Makino (1908) used it for cv. Fugenzō and Wilson (1916) applied it to cv. Shiro-fugen. Both Fugenzō and Shiro-fugen are names of Japanese flowering cherries known in Japan prior to 1908. The mature flowers of cv. Fugenzō are rose pink, whereas those of cv. Shiro-fugen are white. The priority for the correct use of the cultivar names "Fugenzō" and "Shiro-fugen" is established here. *Albo-rosea* of different authors for different plants is cited as synonymy for cv. Fugenzō and cv. Shiro-fugen. Miyoshi (1916) did not use the Latin term "albo-rosea."

f. *amabilis* = **HIGURASHI**

### **AMANOGAWA\***

Sakamoto, Kōzen (c. 1830); Galloway (1907) P.I. 12227 as *P. pseudo-cerasus* *amanogawa*. Sano (1970) as Amanogawa. Hillier and Sons (1974) and Bean (1976) as *P. cy.* Amanogawa. Syns.: *P. lannesiana* cv. Erecta (Sano, 1961; Ohwi and Ohta, 1973; Honda and Hayashi, 1974; Okada et al., 1975; and Fl. Assoc. Jap., 1980 and 1982); and *P. serrulata* f. *erecta* Miyoshi (1916) and Gashū (1976).

## **AMAYADORI\***

Koidzumi (1913) as *P. donarium* subsp. *speciosa* var. *nobilis* f. *amayadori*. Wilson (1916) as *P. lannesiana* f. *amayadori*. Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Amayadori. Ohwi and Ohta (1973), Honda and Hayashi (1974), and Fl. Assoc. Jap. (1980 and 1982) as *P. lannesiana* cv. Amayadori. Syn.: *P. serrulata* f. *dilatata* Miyoshi (1916).

f. *angustipetala* = **KOKESIMIDSU**

## **AOBA**

Miyoshi (1916) Japanese name: Aoba. Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Aoba. Syn.: *P. serrulata* f. *viridis* Miyoshi (1916).

f. *appendiculata* = **IWAI ZAKURA**

## **ARASHIYAMA\***

Shirakawa, Rakuō (1822); Sakamoto, Kōzen (c. 1830); Yashiro, Hirokata (1830); Kubo, Tatewaki (c. 1842). Koidzumi (1913) as *P. lannesiana* f. *arasiyama* var. *nobilis* f. *arasiyama*. Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Arashiyama. Hayashi and Tominari (1971) as *P. lannesiana* f. *arasiyama*. Ohwi and Ohta (1973), Honda and Hayashi (1974), and Fl. Assoc. Jap. (1980 and 1982) as *P. lannesiana* cv. Arashiyama. Syn.: *P. serrulata* f. *rubescens* Miyoshi (1916).

f. *arguta* = **WASHINOO**

## **ARIAKE\***

Mizuno, Motokatsu (1681 and 1716); Itō, Ihe, et al. (1695); Matsuoka, Gentatsu (1758); Mikuma, Katen (1803); Shirakawa, Rakuō (1822); Sakamoto, Kōzen (c. 1830); Yashiro, Hirokata (1830); Kubo, Tatewaki (c. 1842). Koidzumi (1913) as *P. donarium* subsp. *speciosa* var. *nobilis* f. *ariake*. Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Ariake. Hayashi and Tominari (1971) as *P. lannesiana* f. *ariake*. Bean (1976) as *P. cv. Ariake*. Syns.: *P. lannesiana* cv. *Candida* (Ohwi and Ohta, 1973; Honda and Hayashi, 1974; and Fl. Assoc. Jap., 1980 and 1982); and *P. serrulata* f. *candida* Miyoshi (1916 and 1921); also known as Ariyake.

**ARIYAKE = ARIAKE**

## **ASAGI\***

Itō, Ihe, et al. (1695); Itō, Ihe (1710); Mizuno, Motokatsu (1716); Matsuoka, Gentatsu (1758); Mikuma, Katen (1803); Itō, Ihe (1813);

Shirakawa, Rakuō (1822); Yashiro, Hirokata (1830); Kubo, Tatewaki (c. 1842). Hillier and Sons (1974) as *P. cv. Asagi*. Syns.: *P. lannesiana* cv. *Luteoides* (Sano, 1961; and Honda and Hayashi, 1974); and *P. serrulata* f. *luteo-yirens* subf. *luteoides* Miyoshi (1916) and Gashū (1976).

## ASANO = GERALDINEA

### *f. atrorubra* = KIRIN

## BAIGOJI-JUZUKAKE-ZAKURA = FLORIBUNDA

### BANRIKŌ\*

Sakamoto, Kōzen (c. 1830); Kubo, Tatewaki (c. 1842). Wilson (1916) as *P. lannesiana* f. *banriko*. Syns.: *P. lannesiana* cv. *Excelsa* (Ohwi and Ohta, 1973; and Fl. Assoc. Jap., 1980 and 1982); and *P. serrulata* f. *excelsa* Miyoshi (1916) and Gashū (1976).

### *f. bella* = BENIHIYO

### BENDEN\*

Shirakawa, Rakuō (1822); Yashiro, Hirokata (1830); Kubo, Tatewaki (c. 1842). Koidzumi (1913) as *P. donarium* subsp. *elegans* var. *glabra* subvar. *hortensis* f. *benden*. Hillier and Sons (1974) as *P. cv. Benden*. Syns.: *P. lannesiana* cv. *Rubida* (Ohwi and Ohta, 1973; Honda and Hayashi, 1974; and Fl. Assoc. Jap., 1980 and 1982); and *P. serrulata* f. *rubida* Miyoshi (1916 and 1921); also known as Bendono.

## BENDONO = BENDEN

### BENI-FUGEN = FUGENZŌ

### BENIHIYO

Miyoshi (1916) Japanese name: Benihiyo. Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Beni-hiyo. Syn.: *P. serrulata* f. *bella* Miyoshi (1916).

### BENITORANOO\*

Koidzumi (1913) as *P. donarium* subsp. *speciosa* var. *nobilis* f. *benitoranowo*. Wilson (1916) as *P. lannesiana* f. *beni-toranowo*. Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Beni-torano-o. Sano (1970) as Benitoranoo. Honda and Hayashi (1974) as *P. lannesiana* cv. Benitoranowo. Syn.: *P. serrulata* f. *formosissima* Miyoshi (1916).

### BOTANZAKURA\*

Itō, Ihe, et al. (1695); Itō, Ihe (1813); Yashiro, Hirokata (1830).

Wilson (1916) as *P. lannesiana* f. *botan-zakura*. Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Botan-zakura. Hillier and Sons (1974) as *P. cv. Botan* Zakura. Syns.: *P. lannesiana* cv. Moutan (Sano, 1961; Ohwi and Ohta, 1973; Honda and Hayashi, 1974; and Fl. Assoc. Jap., 1980 and 1982); and *P. serrulata* f. *moutan* Miyoshi (1916), Ingram (1946), and Gashū (1976).

f. *bullata* = **ŌJŌCHIN**

f. *caespitosa* (Miyoshi, 1916) = *Prunus X sieboldii* (Carr.) Wittm. cv. Caespitosa (Ohwi and Ohta, 1973).

f. *campanulata* (Miyoshi, 1916) = *P. jamazakura* cv. Campanulata (Ohwi and Ohta, 1973).

f. *campanuloides* = **SHUJAKU**

f. *candida* = **ARIAKE**

f. *cataracta* = **TAKI-NIOI**

f. *caudata* = **TORANOO**

CHEAL'S WEEPING = **KIKU-SHIDARE**

**CHŌSHŪ HIZAKURA\***

Galloway (1905) P.I. 9172 as Chiōshiū hizakura (a misspelling of Chōshū hizakura). Koidzumi (1913) as *P. donarium* f. *chōsiū* hizakura. Wilson (1916) as *P. lannesiana* f. *chōsiū* hizakura. Ohwi and Ohta (1973) and Fl. Assoc. Jap. (1980 and 1982) as *P. lannesiana* cv. Chōsiū hizakura. Syn.: *P. serrulata* f. *splendens* Miyoshi (1916).

f. *chrysanthemoides* = **KIKUZAKURA**

f. *classica* = **FUGENZŌ**

f. *communis* = **KOSHIOYAMA**

f. *conspicua* = **ŌSHŌKUN**

f. *contorta* = **FUKUROKUJU**

f. *decora* = **HŌRINJI**

f. *diantipetala* = **NADESHIKO**

f. *dilatata* = **AMAYADORI**

f. *diversifolia* = **KIRIGAYATSU**

f. *dubia* = **SHŌJŌ**

### **EDOZAKURA\***

Mizuno, Motokatsu (1681 and 1716); Kaibara, Ekiken (1698); Matsuoka, Gentatsu (**1758**); Mikuma, Katen (1803); Itō, Ihe (1813); Shirakawa, Rakuō (1822); Sakamoto, Kōzen (c. 1830); Yashiro, Hirokata (1830); Kubo, Tatewaki (c. 1842). Wilson (1916) as *P. lannesiana* f. *yedo zakura*. Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Yedo-zakura. Hillier and Sons (1974) and Bean (1976) as *P. cv. Yedo Zakura*. Syns.: *P. lannesiana* cv. *Nobilis* (Honda and Hayashi, 1974); *P. lannesiana* f. *nobilis* Hayashi and Tominari (1971); *P. serrulata nobilis* Ingram (1948); and *P. serrulata* f. *nobilis* Miyoshi (1916) and Gashū (1976).

f. *erecta* = **AMANOGAWA**

f. *erecta* subf. *albida* = **TANABATA**

f. *excelsa* = **BANRIKŌ**

f. *fasciculata* = **ITOKUKURI**

### **FLORIBUNDA\***

Miyoshi (**1922**) and Gashū (1976) as *P. serrulata* f. *floribunda*. Syns.: Baigoji-juzukake-zakura (Ohwi and Ohta, 1973; and Fl. Assoc. Jap., 1980 and 1982); Juzukakezakura (Sano, 1970); *P. lannesiana* cv. Juzukake-zakura (Ohwi and Ohta, 1973; Okada et al., 1975; and Fl. Assoc. Jap., 1980); and *P. serrulata* f. *juzukakezakura* Miyoshi (1927).

f. *formosissima* = **BENITORANOO**

### **FUGENZŌ\***

Mizuno, Motokatsu (1681 and 1716); Itō, Ihe, et al. (1695); Kaibara, Ekiken (1698); Itō, Ihe (1710); Matsuoka, Gentatsu (**1758**); Itō, Ihe (1813); Shirakawa, Rakuō (1822); Sakamoto, Kōzen (c. 1830); Yashiro, Hirokata (1830); Kubo, Tatewaki (c. 1842). Makino (1908) as *P. pseudo-cerasus* var. *serrulata* subvar. *glabra* f. *fugenzo*. Wilson (1916) as *P. serrulata* var. *sachalinensis* f. *fugenzo*. Sano (1970) as *Fugenzo*. Hillier and Sons (1974) and Bean (1976) as *P. cv. Fugenzo*. Syns.: Benifugen in Shirakawa, Rakuō (1822),

Sakamoto, Kōzen (c. 1830), and Yashiro, Hirokata (1830); *Cerasus pseudo-cerasus* James Veitch in Koehne (1902); *P. lannesiana* cv. Alborosea (Ohwi in Sano, 1961; Ohwi and Ohta, 1973; Honda and Hayashi, 1974; Okada et al., 1975; and Fl. Assoc. Jap., 1980); *P. pseudo-cerasus benifugen* Koehne (1909); *P. pseudo-cerasus* var. James H. Veitch Veitch (1906); *P. serrulata* f. *albo-rosea* Makino (1909); *P. serrulata* f. *classica* Miyoshi (1916 and 1921); *P. serrulata* Kōfugen (Russell 1934); and *P. serrulata* var. *veitchiana* Bean (1914).

f. *fugenzo alborosea* = **SHIRO-FUGEN**

### **FUKUROKUJU\***

Miyoshi (1916) Japanese name: Fukurokuju. Wilson (1916) as *P. lannesiana* f. *fukurokuju*. Syns.: *P. lannesiana* cv. Contorta (Ohwi, 1961; Sano, 1961; Honda and Hayashi, 1974; Okada et al., 1975; and Fl. Assoc. Jap., 1980); and *P. serrulata* f. *contorta* Miyoshi (1916).

**FUKU-ZAKURA = POLYCARPA**

### **GERALDINAE**

Ingram (1929) as *P. serrulata* Geraldinae. Syns.: *P. cv. Asano* (Hillier and Sons, 1974); and *P. serrulata asano* Russell and Leese (1960) P.I. 215558.

GIJO = *P. jamazakura* Sieb. cv. Campanulata (Ohwi and Ohta, 1973).

f. *glauca* = **MINAKAMI**

f. *globosa* = **TEMARI**

### **GOSHO-NIOI**

Miyoshi (1928) Japanese name: Gosho-nioi. Syns.: *P. lannesiana* cv. Gosho-odora (Ohwi and Ohta, 1973); and *P. serrulata* f. *gosho-odora* Miyoshi (1928).

f. *gosho-odora* = **GOSHO-NIOI**

### **GOSHOZAKURA\***

Matsuoka, Gentatsu (1758); Yashiro, Hirokata (1830); Sakamoto, Kōzen (c. 1830). Wilson (1916) as *P. lannesiana* f. *gosiozakura*. Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Gosho-zakura. Honda and Hayashi (1974) as *P. lannesiana* cv. Goshozakura. Syn.: *P. serrulata* f. *radiata* Miyoshi (1916).

## **f. *grandiflora* = UKON**

### **GYOIKŌ\***

Sakamoto, Kōzen (c. 1830); Kubo, Tatewaki (c. 1842). Koidzumi (1913) as *P. donarium* subsp. *speciosa* f. *gioikō*. Wilson (1916) and Hayashi and Tominari (1971) as *P. lannesiana* f. *gioikō*. Ingram (1925) and Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* *gioikō*. Sano (1961), Ohwi and Ohta (1973), Honda and Hayashi (1974), Okada et al. (1975), and Fl. Assoc. Jap. (1980 and 1982) as *P. lannesiana* cv. *Gioikō*. Sano (1970) as *Gyoikō*. Syn.: *P. serrulata* f. *tricolor* Miyoshi (1916).

## **HAKU-FUGEN = SHIRO-FUGEN**

### **HAKUYUKI = SIRAYUKI**

### **HATAZAKURA\***

Shirakawa, Rakuō (1822); Sakamoto, Kōzen (c. 1830); Sakamoto, Kōsetsu (1842). Koidzumi (1913) as *P. donarium* var. *nobilis* f. *hatazakura*. Wilson (1916) as *P. lannesiana* f. *hatazakura*. Russell (1934) and Ingram (1948) as *P. serrulata* *Hatazakura*. Ohwi and Ohta (1973), Honda and Hayashi (1974), and Fl. Assoc. Jap. (1980 and 1982) as *P. lannesiana* cv. *Hatazakura*. Syns.: *Ouchi-yama* (Ingram, 1948); *P. serrulata* f. *vexillipetala* Miyoshi (1916); and *Tai-min.* (Ingram, 1948).

### **HIGURASHI\***

Galloway (1905) P.I. 9190 as *P. pseudo-cerasus* var. *hortensis* *higurashi*. Wilson (1916) as *P. lannesiana* f. *higurashi*. Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* *Higurashi*. Syns.: *P. lannesiana* cv. *Amabilis* (Ohwi and Ohta, 1973; Honda and Hayashi, 1974; and Fl. Assoc. Jap., 1982); and *P. serrulata* f. *amabilis* Miyoshi (1916 and 1921), Hayashi and Tominari (1971), and Gashū (1976).

## **HITOMARO = JŌ-NIOI**

### **HIYODORI\***

Itō, Ihe, et al. (1695); Itō, Ihe (1813); Shirakawa, Rakuō (1822); Yashiro, Hirokata (1830). Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* *Hiyodori-zakura*. Syns.: *P. lannesiana* cv. *Longipedunculata* (Ohwi and Ohta, 1973; Honda and Hayashi, 1974; and Fl. Assoc. Jap., 1980 and 1982); and *P. lannesiana* f. *longipedunculata* Miyoshi (1916) and Gashū (1976).

### **HIZAKURA\***

Mizuno, Motokatsu (1681 and 1716); Itō, Ihe, et al. (1695); Kaibara, Ekiken (1698); Itō, Ihe (1710); Matsuoka, Gentatsu (1758);

Yashiro, Hirokata (1830). Koehne (1902) as *P. serrulata* f. *hisakura*. Wilson (1916) as *P. serrulata* var. *sachalinensis* f. *hisakura*. Hayashi and Tominari (1971) as *P. lannesiana* f. *hisakura*. Ohwi and Ohta (1973), Honda and Hayashi (1974), and Fl. Assoc. Jap. (1980 and 1982) as *P. lannesiana* cv. Hisakura. Syns.: Ichiyō in Shirakawa, Rakuō (1822) and Yashiro, Hirokata (1830); Ichiyō (Sano, 1970); *P. donarium* var. *nobilis* f. *ichiyo* Koidzumi (1913); *P. serrulata* Ichiyō (Russell, 1934); and *P. serrulata* f. *unifolia* Miyoshi (1916) and Gashū (1976).

## HOKUSAI = UZUZAKURA

### f. *homogena* = KOKONOE\*

## HŌRINJI\*

Mizuno, Motokatsu (1681 and 1716); Itō, Ihe, et al. (1695); Itō, Ihe (1710); Matsuoka, Gentatsu (1758); Mikuma, Katen (1803); Shirakawa, Rakuō (1822); Sakamoto, Kōzen (c. 1830); Yashiro, Hirokata (1830); Kubo, Tatewaki (c. 1842). Wilson (1916) as *P. serrulata* var. *sachalinensis* f. *hōrinji*. Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Hōrinji. Hayashi and Tominari (1971) as *P. lannesiana* f. *hōrinji*. Hillier and Sons (1974) and Bean (1976) as *P. lannesiana* cv. Hōrinji. Honda and Hayashi (1974) as *P. lannesiana* cv. Hōrinji. Syns.: Kabuto-zakura (Ingram, 1948); and *P. serrulata* f. *decora* Miyoshi (1916 and 1921).

## HOSOKAWA-NIOI\*

Miyoshi (1916) Japanese name: Hosokawa-nioi. Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Hosokawa-nioi. Syns.: *P. lannesiana* cv. Hosokawa-odora (Ohwi and Ohta, 1973); and *P. serrulata* f. *hosokawa-odora* Miyoshi (1916).

### f. *hosokawa-odora* = HOSOKAWA-NIOI

## ICHIYŌ = HIZAKURA

## ITOKUKURI\*

Mizuno, Motokatsu (1681 and 1716); Yashiro, Hirokata (1830). Wilson (1916) as *P. serrulata* var. *sachalinensis* f. *itokukuri*. Syns.: *P. lannesiana* cv. *Fasciculata* (Ohwi and Ohta, 1973; Honda and Hayashi, 1974; and Fl. Assoc. Jap., 1980); and *P. serrulata* f. *fasciculata* Miyoshi (1916).

## ITSUKAYAMA

Miyoshi (1916) Japanese name: Itsukayama. Sano (1970) as Itsukayama. Syns.: *P. lannesiana* cv. *Sōbanzakura* (Ohwi and Ohta,

1973; Honda and Hayashi, 1974; Okada et al., 1975; and Fl. Assoc. Jap., 1980); *P. lannesiana* f. *sobanzakura* Wilson (1916); and *P. serrulata* f. *regularis* Miyoshi (1916).

### IWAI ZAKURA

Toyama and Miyoshi (1940) as *P. serrulata* "Iwaizakura." Ohwi and Ohta (1973) as *P. lannesiana* cv. Iwai-zakura. Syn.: *P. serrulata* f. *appendiculata* Toyama (1940) and Gashū (1976).

### JAMES H. VEITCH = FUGENZŌ

### JAMES VEITCH = FUGENZŌ

### JŌ-NIOI\*

Galloway (1907) P.I. 12208 as *P. pseudo-cerasus* Jouioi (a misspelling of Jōntoi). Wilson (1916) as *P. lannesiana* f. jōntoi. Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Jōntoi. Sano (1970) as Jōntoi. Hillier and Sons (1974) and Bean (1976) as *P. cv. Jō-nioi*. Syns.: ? [sic] Hitomaro (Ingram, 1948); *P. lannesiana* cv. *Affinis* (Ohwi and Ohta, 1973; Honda and Hayashi, 1974; and Fl. Assoc. Jap., 1980 and 1982); *P. serrulata* f. *affinis* Miyoshi (1916); Sakon (Ingram, 1948); and Zenkōji (Ingram, 1948).

### JUZUKAKE-ZAKURA = FLORIBUNDA

### KABUTO-ZAKURA = HŌRINJI

### KANZAN = SEKIYAMA

### KENROKUEN-KIKUZAKURA = SPHAERANTHA

KIKU-SHIDARE = *P. jamasakura* cv. Plena-pendula (Ohwi and Ohta, 1973).

### KIKUZAKURA\*

Shirakawa, Rakuō (1822); Sano (1970). Hillier and Sons (1974) as *P. cv. Kiku-zakura*. Syns.: *P. lannesiana* cv. *Chrysanthemoides* (Sano, 1961; and Honda and Hayashi, 1974); *P. lannesiana* f. *chrysanthemoides* Hayashi and Tominari (1971); and *P. serrulata* f. *chrysanthemoides* Miyoshi (1916) and Gashū (1976).

### KIRIGAYA = KIRIGAYATSU

### KIRIGAYATSU\*

Mizuno, Motokatsu (1681 and 1716); Matsuoka, Gentatsu (1758).

Miyoshi (1910) as *P. serrulata* Kirigayatsu. Syns.: Kurumagaeshi (Kaibara, Ekiken, 1698; Matsuoka, Gentatsu, 1758; and Shirakawa, Rakuō, 1822); *P. cv. Mikuruma-gaeshi* (Bean, 1976); *P. donarium* f. *mikurumakaisi* Koidzumi (1913); *P. lannesiana* cv. Kirigaya (Ohwi in Sano, 1961); *P. lannesiana* cv. Mikurumakaisi (Ohwi and Ohta, 1973; Honda and Hayashi, 1974; and Fl. Assoc. Jap., 1982); *P. lannesiana* f. *mikurumagaeshi* Gashū (1976); *P. lannesiana* f. *mikurumakaisi* Wilson (1916); *P. serrulata* f. *diversiflora* Miyoshi (1916); *P. serrulata* Kirigaya (Russell, 1934); *P. serrulata* *mikurumaegaeshi* Miyoshi (1921); and Yae-hitoe (Matsuoka, Gentatsu, 1758).

### **KIRIN\***

Mizuno, Motokatsu (1681 and 1716); Itō, Ihe, et al. (1695); Itō, Ihe (1710); Itō, Ihe (1813). Koidzumi (1913) as *P. donarium* subsp. *speciosa* f. *kirin*. Wilson (1916) as *P. serrulata* var. *sachalinensis* f. *kirin*. Ingram (1948) as *P. serrulata* *atrorubra* Kirin. Sano (1970) as Kirin. Hayashi and Tominari (1971) as *P. lannesiana* f. *kirin*. Ohwi and Ohta (1973), Honda and Hayashi (1974), Okada et al. (1975), and Fl. Assoc. Jap. (1980 and 1982) as *P. lannesiana* cv. Kirin. Syn.: *P. serrulata* f. *atrorubra* Miyoshi (1916).

### **KOFUGEN = FUGENZŌ**

### **KOGIKUZAKURA\***

Sakamoto, Kōzen (c. 1830); Kubo, Tatewaki (c. 1842). Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Kogiku-zakura. Syn.: *P. serrulata* f. *singularis* Miyoshi (1916).

### **KOJIMA = SHIROTAE**

### **KOKESIMIDSU\***

Koidzumi (1913) as *P. donarium* subsp. *speciosa* var. *nobilis* f. *kokesimidsu*. Wilson (1916) and Gashū (1976) as *P. lannesiana* f. *kokesimidsu*. Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Koke-shimidsu. Sano (1961), Honda and Hayashi (1974), and Fl. Assoc. Jap. (1980 and 1982) as *P. lannesiana* cv. Kokeshimidsu. Sano (1970) as Kokeshimizu. Syn.: *P. serrulata* f. *angustipetala* Miyoshi (1916).

### **KOKONOE\***

Matsuoka, Gentatsu (1758); Sakamoto, Kōzen (c. 1830); Yashiro, Hirokata (1830); Kubo, Tatewaki (c. 1842). Wilson (1916) as *P. serrulata* var. *sachalinensis* f. *kokonaye* (a misspelling of *kokonoe*). Hillier and Sons (1974) as *P. cv. Kokonoye* (also misspelled) Sakura. Syns.: *P. lannesiana* cv. *Homogena* (Honda and Hayashi, 1974); *P.*

*lannesiana* f. *homogena* Hara (1970); and *P. serrulata* f. *homogena* Miyoshi (1916) and Gashū (1976).

## KOKONOYE SAKURA = KOKONOE

### KOSHIOYAMA\*

Sakamoto, Kōzen (c. 1830); Kubo, Tatewaki (c. 1842). Sakamoto, Kōsetsu (1842) as Koshioyama. Koidzumi (1913) as *P. donarium* subsp. *elegans* var. *glabra* subvar. *hortensis* f. *kosioyama*. Wilson (1916) as *P. serrulata* var. *spontanea* f. *kosioyama*. Honda and Hayashi (1974) as *P. lannesiana* cv. Koshioyama. Fl. Assoc. Jap. (1982) as *P. lannesiana* cv. Kosioyama. Syn.: *P. serrulata* f. *communis* Miyoshi (1916).

## KURUMAGAESHI = KIRIGAYATSU

### KWANZAN = SEKIYAMA

f. *longipedunculata* = HIYODORI

f. *longipes* = OKUMIYAKO

f. *lucifera* = AKEBONO

f. *luteoides* = ASAGI

f. *luteo-virens* = UKON

f. *luteo-virens* subf. *luteoides* = ASAGI

## MANGETSU = UKON

### MASUYAMA

Miyoshi (1916) Japanese name: Masuyama. Wilson (1916) as *P. serrulata* var. *sachalinensis* f. *masuyama*. Gashū (1976) as *P. lannesiana* f. *masuyama*. Syns.: *P. serrulata* f. *purpurascens* subf. *pallida* Miyoshi (1916); and Ingram (1948) listed Masuyama as a synonym of *P. serrulata* *sekiyama*.

### MAZAKURA

Matsuoka, Gentatsu (1758); Yashiro, Hirokata (1830). Wilson (1916) as *P. lannesiana* f. *mazakura*. Sano (1970) as Mazakura. Syns.: *P. lannesiana* cv. Multiplex (Honda and Hayashi, 1974); *P. lannesiana* f. *multiplex* Hara (1970); and *P. serrulata* f. *multiplex* Miyoshi (1916 and 1921) and Gashū (1976); also known as Shirobana-mazakura.

## MEIGETSU\*

Galloway (1907) P.I. 12207 as *P. pseudo-cerasus meigetsu*. Wilson (1916) as *P. serrulata* var. *pubescens* f. *meigetsu*. Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Meigetsu. Syns.: *P. lannesiana* cv. *Sancta* (Ohwi and Ohta, 1973; and Honda and Hayashi, 1974); and *P. serrulata* f. *sancta* Miyoshi (1916) and Gashū (1976).

## MIKURUMAGAESHI = KIRIGAYATSU

## MIKURUMAKAISI = KIRIGAYATSU

## MINAKAMI\*

Koidzumi (1913) as *P. donarium* subsp. *speciosa* var. *nobilis* f. *minakami*. Wilson (1916) and Gashū (1976) as *P. lannesiana* f. *minakami*. Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Mina-kami. Ohwi and Ohta (1973) and Honda and Hayashi (1974) as *P. lannesiana* cv. *Minakami*. Syn.: *P. serrulata* f. *glauca* Miyoshi (1916).

## MIRABILIS\*

Toyama and Kimura (1941a) and Gashū (1976) as *P. lannesiana* f. *mirabilis*. Ohwi and Ohta (1973), Honda and Hayashi (1974), and Fl. Assoc. Jap. (1980 and 1982) as *P. lannesiana* cv. *Mirabilis*. Japanese name: Ōmura-zakura (Ohwi and Ohta, 1973).

## MIYAKO = OKUMIYAKO

## f. *mollis* = YŌKIHI

## f. *montana* = USUZAKURA

## MORNI-JIGARE = ŌJŌCHIN

## MOUNT FUJI = SHIROTAE

## f. *moutan* = BOTANZAKURA

## f. *multipetala* = NAJIMAZAKURA

## f. *multiplex* = MAZAKURA

## f. *multiplex* subf. *ruberiflora* = AKABANA-MAZAKURA

## MURASAKIZAKURA\*

Sakamoto, Kōzen (c. 1830); Kubo, Tatewaki (c. 1842). Galloway (1905) P.I. 9196 as *P. pseudo-cerasus murasaki sakura*. Sano (1970) as Murasaki-zakura. Syns.: *P. lannesiana* cv. *Purpurea* (Ohwi and

Ohta, 1973; Honda and Hayashi, 1974; and Fl. Assoc. Jap., 1980 and 1982); and *P. serrulata* f. *purpurea* Miyoshi (1916) and Gashū (1976).

## NADEN

Mizuno, Motokatsu (1681 and 1716); Itō, Ihe, et al. (1695); Itō, Ihe (1710); Itō, Ihe (1813); Yashiro, Hirokata (1830). Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Naden. Sano (1970) as Naden. Syn.: *P. serrulata* f. *sericea* Miyoshi (1916).

## NADESHIKO\*

Matsuoka, Gentatsu (1758); Yashiro, Hirokata (1830). Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Nadeshiko-zakura. Sano (1970) as Nadeshikozakura. Syns.: *P. lannesiana* cv. *Dianthipetala* (Sano, 1961; and Honda and Hayashi, 1974); and *P. serrulata* f. *dianthipetala* Miyoshi (1922) and Gashū (1976).

## NAJIMAZAKURA\*

Matsuoka, Gentatsu (1758); Sakamoto, Kōzen (c. 1830); Yashiro, Hirokata (1830); Kubo, Tatewaki (c. 1842). Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Najimazakura. Syns.: *P. lannesiana* cv. *Multipetala* (Ohwi and Ohta, 1973; Honda and Hayashi, 1974; and Fl. Assoc. Jap., 1980 and 1982); and *P. serrulata* f. *multipetala* Miyoshi (1916) and Gashū (1976).

f. *nigrescens* = USUZUMI

f. *nivea* = SIRAYUKI

f. *nobilis* = EDOZAKURA

OHNANDEN = SEKIYAMA

OHSHIBAYAMA = OHSIBAYAMA

## OHSIBAYAMA

Koidzumi (1913) as *P. donarium* f. *ohsibayama*. Wilson (1916) as *P. serrulata* f. *ohsibayama*. Ohwi and Ohta (1973) and Honda and Hayashi (1974) as *P. lannesiana* cv. Ohsibayama. Gashū (1976) as *P. lannesiana* f. *ohshibayama*. Syn.: *P. serrulata* f. *planiflora* Miyoshi (1922).

## ŌJŌCHIN\*

Itō, Ihe, et al. (1695); Itō, Ihe (1710); Itō, Ihe (1813); Sakamoto,

Kōzen (c. 1830). Wilson (1916) as *P. lannesiana* f. *ōjōchin*. Russell (1934) and Ingram (1948) as *P. serrulata* Ōjōchin. Sano (1970) as Ōchōchin. Ohwi and Ohta (1973), Honda and Hayashi (1974), and Fl. Assoc. Jap. (1980 and 1982) as *P. lannesiana* cv. Ōjōchin. Bean (1976) as *P. cv. Ōjōchin*. Syns.: Morni-Jigare (Mountain, 1952); *P. lannesiana* f. *bullata* Hayashi and Tominari (1971); *P. serrulata* f. *bullata* Miyoshi (1916); and *P. serrulata* senriko Ingram (1925).

### OKUMIYAKO\*

Miyoshi (1916) Japanese name: Okumiyako. Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Oku-miyako. Syns.: *P. cv. Shimidsu* (Bean, 1976); *P. lannesiana* cv. *Longipes* (Honda and Hayashi, 1974); *P. serrulata* *longipes* Ingram (1925 and 1929); *P. serrulata* f. *longipes* Miyoshi (1916) and Gashū (1976); *P. serrulata* Miyako (Bean, 1951); and *P. serrulata* *Shimidsu* (Ingram, 1941).

### ŌMURA ZAKURA = MIRABILIS

### ŌSHŌKUN\*

Shirakawa, Rakuō (1822); Kubo, Tatewaki (c. 1842). Galloway (1907) P.I. 12183 as *P. pseudo-cerasus* Ōshōkun. Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Ōshōkun. Sano (1970) as Ōshōkun. Hillier and Sons (1974) and Bean (1976) as *P. cv. Ōshōkun*. Syns.: *P. lannesiana* cv. *Conspicua* (Sano, 1961; and Honda and Hayashi, 1974); *P. lannesiana* f. *conspicua* Hara (1950); and *P. serrulata* f. *conspicua* Miyoshi (1916) and Gashū (1976).

### OUCHI-YAMA = HATAZAKURA

### f. *picta* = SENRIKŌ

### f. *planiflora* = OHSIBAYAMA

var. *plena-pendula* (Miyoshi, 1922) = *P. jamasakura* cv. *Plena-pendula* (Ohwi and Ohta, 1973).

### POLYCARPA

Miyoshi (1928) as *P. lannesiana* f. *polycarpa*. Ohwi and Ohta (1973), Honda and Hayashi (1974), and Fl. Assoc. Jap. (1980 and 1982) as *P. lannesiana* cv. *Polycarpa*. Gashū (1976) as *P. serrulata* f. *polycarpa*. Syn.: *Fukuzakura* (Sano, 1970).

### f. *purpurascens* = SEKIYAMA

### f. *purpurascens* subf. *pallida* = MASUYAMA

f. *purpurea* = MURASAKIZAKURA

f. *purpurea* subf. *plena* = YAE-MURASAKIZAKURA

f. *radiata* = GOSHOZAKURA

f. *regularis* = ITSUKAYAMA

f. *rubescens* = ARASHIYAMA

f. *rubida* = BENDEN

RUIARASHI = TAGUIARASHI

RUIRAN = TAGUIARASHI

SAKON = JŌ-NIOI

f. *sancta* = MEIGETSU

### SEKIYAMA\*

Mizuno, Motokatsu (1681 and 1716). Koidzumi (1913) as *P. donarium* subsp. *speciosa* var. *nobilis* f. *sekiyama*. Wilson (1916) as *P. serrulata* var. *sachalinensis* f. *sekiyama*. Ingram (1925 and 1948) and Gashū (1976) as *P. serrulata* *sekiyama*. Hayashi and Tominari (1971) as *P. lannesiana* f. *sekiyama*. Ohwi and Ohta (1973), Honda and Hayashi (1974), Okada et al. (1975), and Fl. Assoc. Jap. (1980 and 1982) as *P. lannesiana* cv. *Sekiyama*. Syns.: Kanzan (Sano, 1970); Masuyama (Ingram, 1948); Ohnanden (Ingram, 1948); *P. serrulata* Kwanzan (Miyoshi, 1934a; and Russell, 1934); *P. serrulata* f. *purpurascens* Miyoshi (1916); and *P. serrulata* var. *sachalinensis* f. *ohnanden* Wilson (1916); also known as Sekizan.

SEKIZAN = SEKIYAMA

f. *semperflorens* (Miyoshi, 1916) = *P. leveilleana* cv. Fudanzakura (Ohwi and Ohta, 1973).

### SENRIKŌ\*

Koidzumi (1913) as *P. donarium* subsp. *speciosa* var. *nobilis* f. *senrikō*. Wilson (1916) and Hayashi and Tominari (1971) as *P. lannesiana* f. *senrikō*. Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* *Senrikō*. Ohwi and Ohta (1973), Honda and Hayashi (1974), and Fl. Assoc. Jap. (1980 and 1982) as *P. lannesiana* cv. *Senrikō*. Syn.: *P. serrulata* f. *picta* Miyoshi (1916).

*f. sericea* = **NADEN**

**SHIMIDSU** = **OKUMIYAKO**

**SHIMIDSUII** = **OKUMIYAKO**

**SHIROBANA-MAZAKURA** = **MAZAKURA**

### **SHIRO-FUGEN\***

Yokohama Nursery Co. (1901) as *P. pseudo-cerasus* *shiro-fugen*.  
Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Shirofugen. Sano (1970) as Shirofugen.  
Hillier and Sons (1974) and Bean (1976) as *P. cv. Shiro-fugen*.  
Syns.: *P. lannesiana* *f. albo-rosea* Hara (1950) and Hayashi and  
Tominari (1971); *P. serrulata* *f. albo-rosea* Wilson (1916); and *P. serrulata* *f. fugenzō alborosea* Sano (1961); also known as  
Hakufugen.

### **SHIROTAE\***

Shirakawa, Rakuō (1822). Koidzumi (1913) as *P. donarium* subsp.  
*speciosa* var. *nobilis* *f. sirotae*. Wilson (1916), Hayashi and  
Tominari (1971), and Gashū (1976) as *P. lannesiana* *f. sirotae*.  
Miyoshi (1916 and 1921) as *P. serrulata* *f. albida*. Russell (1934) as  
*P. serrulata* Shirotae. Ohwi (1961) and Fl. Assoc. Jap. (1980) as *P. lannesiana* *cv. Shirotae*. Sano (1970) as Shirotae. Honda and  
Hayashi (1974) as *P. lannesiana* *cv. Sirotae*. Hillier and Sons (1974)  
and Bean (1976) as *P. cv. Shirotae*. Syns.: *P. cv. Kojima* (Hillier and  
Sons, 1974); *P. pseudo-cerasus* Mount Fuji (Yokohama, 1910); and  
*P. serrulata* *kojima* (Ingram, 1925).

**SHIROYUKI** = **SIRAYUKI**

### **SHŌGETSU\***

Shirakawa, Rakuō (1822); Sakamoto, Kōzen (c. 1830); Yashiro,  
Hirokata (1830); Kubo, Tatewaki (c. 1842). Wilson (1916) as *P. serrulata*  
var. *sachalinensis* *f. shōgetsu*. Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata*  
Shōgetsu. Sano (1970) as Shōgetsu. Syns.: *P. lannesiana* *cv. Superba* (Honda and Hayashi, 1974; and Fl. Assoc. Jap., 1980 and  
1982); *P. lannesiana* *f. superba* Hayashi and Tominari (1971); and  
*P. serrulata* *f. superba* Miyoshi (1916 and 1921) and Gashū (1976).

### **SHŌJŌ**

Mizuno, Motokatsu (1681 and 1716); Itō, Ihe, et al. (1695); Itō, Ihe  
(1710). Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Shōjō. Hara (1950) as *P. fruticosa* Pallas *f. shōjō*. Honda and Hayashi (1974) as *P. lannesiana*  
*cv. Shōjō*. Syn.: *P. serrulata* *f. dubia* Gashū (1976).

## **SHUJAKU\***

Sakamoto, Kōzen (c. 1830); Kubo, Tatewaki (c. 1842). Koidzumi (1913) as *P. donarium* subsp. *elegans* var. *glabra* subvar. *hortensis* f. *shujaku*. Wilson (1916) as *P. serrulata* var. *sachalinensis* f. *shujaku*. Russell (1934) and Ingram (1948) as *P. serrulata* Shujaku. Sano (1961), Honda and Hayashi (1974), and Fl. Assoc. Jap. (1980 and 1982) as *P. lannesiana* cv. Shujaku. Sano (1970) as Shujaku. Hayashi and Tominari (1971) as *P. lannesiana* f. *shujaku*. Bean (1976) as *P.* cv. Shujaku. Syn.: *P. serrulata* f. *campanuloides* Miyoshi (1916).

f. *similis* = **TAGUIARASHI**

f. *singularis* = **KOGIKUZAKURA**

## **SIRAYUKI**

Koidzumi (1913) as *P. donarium* subsp. *elegans* var. *pubescens* subvar. *sieboldi* f. *sirayuki*. Wilson (1916) as *P. serrulata* var. *pubescens* f. *sirayuki*. Sano (1970) as Shirayuki. Ohwi and Ohta (1973) and Fl. Assoc. Jap. (1982) as *P. lannesiana* cv. Sirayuki. Honda and Hayashi (1974) as *P. lannesiana* cv. Nivea. Gashū (1976) as *P. lannesiana* f. *sirayuki*. Syn.: *P. serrulata* f. *nivea* Miyoshi (1916); also known as Hakuyuki.

**SIROTAE = SHIROTAE**

**SŌBAN-ZAKURA = ITSUKAYAMA**

## **SPHAERANTHA\***

Miyoshi (1928, 1934a) and Gashū (1976) as *P. serrulata* f. *sphaerantha*. Sano (1961), Ohwi and Ohta (1973), Honda and Hayashi (1974), and Fl. Assoc. Jap. (1980 and 1982) as *P. lannesiana* cv. Sphaerantha. Syns.: Kenrokuen Kiku-zakura (Sano, 1970); and *P. serrulata* Kenrokuen Kiku-zakura (Russell, 1934).

f. *spiralis* = **UZUZAKURA**

f. *splendens* = **CHŌSHŪ-HIZAKURA**

f. *subfusca* = **SUMIZOME**

## **SUMIZOME\***

Yashiro, Hirokata (1830). Wilson (1916) as *P. lannesiana* f. *sumizome*. Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Sumizome. Sano (1970) as Sumizome. Syns.: *P. lannesiana* cv. *Subfusca* (Honda and Hayashi,

1974); and *P. serrulata* f. *subfusca* Miyoshi (1916), Gashū (1976), and Fl. Assoc. Jap. (1980).

f. *superba* = **SHŌGETSU**

f. *suruadai-odora* = **SURUGADAI-NIOI**

### **SURUGADAI-NIOI\***

Galloway (1905) P.I. 9177 as *P. pseudo-cerasus* var. *hortensis* Surugadai nioi. Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Suragadai nioi (spelling error). Syns.: *P. lannesiana* cv. Surugadai-odora (Fl. Assoc. Jap., 1980); *P. serrulata* f. *surugadai-odora* Gashū, 1976; and *P. serrulata* *surugadai-odora* Miyoshi (1916) and Ingram (1948).

### **TAGUIARASHI\***

Miyoshi (1916) Japanese name: Tagui-arashi. Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Tagui-arashi. Syns.: *P. lannesiana* cv. Similis (Honda and Hayashi, 1974); and *P. serrulata* f. *similis* Miyoshi (1916) and Gashū (1976); also known as Ruiran and Ruiarashi.

**TAI-MIN. = HATAZAKURA**

**TAKASAGO** = *Prunus X sieboldii* cv. Caespitosa (Ohwi and Ohta, 1973).

### **TAKI-NIOI\***

Galloway (1907) P.I. 12223 as *P. pseudo-cerasus* Taki-nioi. Wilson (1916) as *P. lannesiana* f. *takinioi*. Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Taki-nioi. Hillier and Sons (1974) as *P. cv. Takinioi*. Syns.: *P. lannesiana* cv. Cataracta (Ohwi and Ohta, 1973; and Honda and Hayashi, 1974); *P. lannesiana* f. *cataracta* Gashū (1976); and *P. serrulata* f. *cataracta* Miyoshi (1916).

### **TANABATA**

Miyoshi (1916) Japanese name: Tanabata. Syn.: *P. serrulata* f. *erecta* subf. *albida* Miyoshi (1916).

### **TEMARI\***

Koidzumi (1913) as *P. donarium* f. *temari*. Wilson (1916) and Gashū (1976) as *P. lannesiana* f. *temari*. Ohwi and Ohta (1973) and Fl. Assoc. Jap. (1980 and 1982) as *P. lannesiana* cv. Temari. Syn.: *P. serrulata* f. *globosa* Miyoshi (1922).

### **TORANOO\***

Mizuno, Motokatsu (1681 and 1716); Itō, Ihe, et al. (1695); Kaibara, Ekiken (1698); Itō, Ihe (1710); Matsuoka, Gentatsu (1758);

Itō, Ihe (1813); Sakamoto, Kozen (c. 1830); Yashiro, Hirokata (1830); Kubo, Tatewaki (c. 1842). Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Torano-o. Syns.: *P. lannesiana* cv. Caudata (Ohwi and Ohta, 1973); *P. lannesiana* f. *caudata* Nemoto (1950); and *P. serrulata* f. *caudata* Miyoshi (1916) and Gashū (1976).

### f. *tricolor* = **GYOIKŌ**

## UDZUZAKURA = **UZUZAKURA**

### **UKON\***

Itō, Ihe (1710); Itō, Ihe (1813). Koidzumi (1913) as *P. donarium* f. *ukon*. Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Ukon. Sano (1970) as Ukon. Hillier and Sons (1974) as *P. cv. Ukon*. Syns.: *P. lannesiana* cv. *Grandiflora* (Sano, 1961; and Fl. Assoc. Jap., 1980 and 1982); *P. lannesiana* f. *grandiflora* Wilson (1916) and Hayashi and Tominari (1971); *P. serrulata* f. *grandiflora* Wagner (1903) and Gashū (1976); *P. serrulata* f. *luteo-virens* Miyoshi (1916); and *P. serrulata* f. *viridiflora* Makino (1909). Also known as Mangetsu.

### f. *unifolia* = **HIZAKURA**

## **USUZAKURA**

Miyoshi (1916) Japanese name: Usuzakura. Syn.: *P. serrulata* f. *montana* Miyoshi (1916).

### **USUZUMI**

Matsuoka, Gentatsu (1758); Shirakawa, Rakuō (1822); Sakamoto, Kōzen (c. 1830); Yashiro, Hirokata (1830); Kubo, Tatewaki (c. 1842). Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Usuzumi. Syns.: *P. lannesiana* cv. *Nigrescens* (Honda and Hayashi, 1974); *P. lannesiana* f. *nigrescens* Hayashi and Tominari (1971); and *P. serrulata* f. *nigrescens* Miyoshi (1916) and Gashū (1976).

### **UZUZAKURA\***

Shirakawa, Rakuō (1822); Sakamoto, Kōzen (c. 1830); Yashiro, Hirokata (1830); Kubo, Tatewaki (c. 1842). Wilson (1916) as *P. serrulata* var. *sachalinensis* f. *udzuzakura*. Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Udzuzakura. Syns.: *P. lannesiana* cv. *Spiralis* (Ohwi and Ohta, 1973; and Honda and Hayashi, 1974); *P. serrulata* *Hokusai* (Ingram, 1925); and *P. serrulata* f. *spiralis* Miyoshi (1916) and Gashū (1976).

### var. *veitchiana* = **FUGENZŌ**

### f. *versicolor* = **YAE-AKEBONO**

f. *vexillipetala* = **HATAZAKURA**

f. *viridiflora* = **UKON**

f. *viridis* = **AOBA**

### **WASHINOO\***

Mizuno, Motokatsu (1681 and 1716); Itō, Ihe, et al. (1695); Itō, Ihe (1710); Itō, Ihe (1813); Sakamoto, Kōzen (c. 1830); Sakamoto, Kōsetsu (c. 1842). Koidzumi (1913) as *P. donarium* subsp. *speciosa* var. *nobilis* f. *wasinowo*. Wilson (1916) and Gashū (1976) as *P. lannesiana* f. *wasinowo*. Russell (1934) and Hayashi and Tominari (1971) as *P. serrulata* Wash-no-o. Ingram (1948) as *P. serrulata* Wasinowo. Sano (1970) as Washinoo. Ohwi and Ohta (1973) and Fl. Assoc. Jap. (1982) as *P. lannesiana* cv. Wasinowo. Syns.: *P. serrulata* f. *arguta* Miyoshi (1916); and Shibayama (Matsuoka, Gentatsu, 1758).

### **YAE-AKEBONO\***

Miyoshi (1916) Japanese name: Yae-akebono. Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Yae-akebono. Sano (1970) as Yae-akebono. Bean (1976) as *P. cv. Yae-akebono*. Syns.: *P. lannesiana* cv. *Versicolor* (Honda and Hayashi, 1974); *P. lannesiana* f. *yayeakebono* Wilson (1916); *P. serrulata* *versicolor* Hara (1950); and *P. serrulata* f. *versicolor* Miyoshi (1916).

**YAE-HITOE = KIRIGAYATSU**

### **YAE-MURASAKIZAKURA\***

Miyoshi (1916) Japanese name: Yae-murasakizakura. Ryerson (1929) P.I. 69089 and Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Yaemurasaki. Syn.: *P. serrulata* f. *purpurea* subf. *plena* Miyoshi (1916).

f. *yayeakebono* = **YAE-AKEBONO**

**YEDO-ZAKURA = EDOZAKURA**

### **YŌKIHI\***

Mizuno, Motokatsu (1681 and 1716); Itō, Ihe, et al. (1695); Kaibara, Ekiken (1698); Itō, Ihe (1710); Matsuoka, Gentatsu (1758); Itō, Ihe (1813); Shirakawa, Rakuō (1822); Sakamoto, Kōzen (c. 1830); Yashiro, Hirokata (1830); Kubo, Tatewaki (c. 1842). Wilson (1916) as *P. sieboldii* f. *yōkihi*. Russell (1934) as *P. serrulata* Yōkihi. Sano (1970) as Yōkihi. Syns.: *P. lannesiana* cv. *Mollis* (Sano, 1961); Ohwi and Ohta, 1973; Honda and Hayashi, 1974; and Fl. Assoc.

Jap., 1982); *P. lannesiana* f. *mollis* Hara (1950); and *P. serrulata* f. *mollis* Miyoshi (1916) and Gashū (1976).

ZENKOJI = JŌ-NIOI

## Cultivar Names not Affected by This Nomenclature Revision

Some cultivar names in the Sato-zakura group have not been affected by the present nomenclature revision. As far as is known, Latin epithets with the rank of *forma* were not applied to the following names:

Aomezakura	Gijizakura
Arakawa-nioi*	Gozanoma-nioi*
Aratama*	
Asahibotan	Habutai
Asahiyama*	Hakkasan
Awayukizakura	Hanagasa*
Ayanishiki*	Haruarashi
Azuma-nishiki*	Hatsumizakura
Azumazakura	Hatsuzakura
	Hayazaki-ōshima
Benichōchin	Hayazakizakura*
Benigamo	Hikozakura
Benigasa*	Hinodeno-zakura
Beninanden	Hirano-imose*
Benishigure*	Hirano-nadesiko*
Benitamanishiki*	Hirano-nezame
Beniye*	Hitoe-akebono
Beniyutaka*	Hitoezakura
	Hiuchidanino-kiko*
Chiharazakura*	Hokuhou*
Chōshūzakura	Homarezakura
	Hōmyōji*
Daikoku*	Hōraisan*
Daimin*	Hosokawa-beni*
Dairino-sakura	
Daizenzakura	Imajukuzakura
	Imose*
Eigenji*	Isamizakura
	Isezakura
Fugen-shidare	Isobe-nioi
Fujimazakura	Ito-kukuri
Fukiyosezakura	Iuzakura*
Futoedazakura	

Jeanne Wohlert	Matsumae-tsuyukosode*
Jūrokunichizakura	Matsumae-usubenikokonoe*
Kagetsuzakura	Matsumae-usugasane somei*
Kaidō	Matsumae-yaekotobuki*
Kamatari*	Midsuhozakura*
Kamiyono-zakura	Mishima-shiratama
Kanto-ariake*	Miyakonishiki*
Kanzashi*	Murezakura
Kariginu	Narazakura
Kariyadozakura	Nisonin*
Kawanishi*	Nonotaka*
Kawazuzakura*	Obanazakura
Kibune-uzu*	Ochichima*
Kinashi-chigozakura	Ogasayama
Kinrinji	Ogawa-nioi
Kizakura*	Ōgizakura
Kochō*	Ōgon
Kodaiji	Ohtazakura*
Kohinazakura	Okikuzakura*
Kokonoye-nioi	Okinazakura*
Kotohira*	Okuyamazakura
Komatsunagi*	Omuro-ariake*
Kommezakura	Ōnaden
Kongōsan	Onoezakura
Konnōsakura	Ōshibano
Kouka*	Ouchiyama
Koyamazakura	Oyamafugin
Kumagai*	Oyanezakura
Kunrinjishirotai	Paul Wohlert*
Kuramayama*	Pink Perfection*
Kurumadome	Ranzan
Kushimana*	Ruth Wohlert
Magozakura	Saihaizakura
Manetsu	Sakonno-zakura
Matsumae*	Sakuyahime*
Matsumae-aizen*	Seiganzakura
Matsumae-benihigoromo*	Sendai-shidare
Matsumae-fuki*	Setsubunsakura
Matsumae-hanazomei*	Shibayama*
Matsumae-hayazaki*	Shibori
Matsumae-kazanin*	
Matsumae-oshio*	
Matsumae-sarasa	

Shin-nishiki	Totankizakura
Shin-sumizome*	Toyamazakura
Shiogama*	Tsukubane*
Shiragikuzakura	
Shirayuki*	Ukishimazakura
Shiroko-fudanzakura	Urawa*
Shironanden	
Shiro-shidare	Wase-miyako*
Shitoe-fugen	
Shizuka*	Yachiyozakura
Shogun*	Yae-benitoranowo*
Shūmeizakura	Yae-kanzan
Suzumezakura	Yae-sakonno-zakura
Suzunarizakura	Yamadorizakura
	Yatsubusa-kezakura
Tabazakura	Yatsubusazakura
Tachi-kezakura	Yayoizakura
Taihaku*	Yedahozakura
Tairyōzakura*	Yoritomo-gebazakura
Takamatsu-chigo	Yoshino-nioi
Takigizakura	Yugure*
Tamamari	
Tankō-shinju*	Zansetsu
Taoyame*	

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<sup>3</sup> Rendered as "kokin" in some publications with author's name as Kōken Yashiro. This publication, however, follows the U.S. Library of Congress catalog listing.

## Notes

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